

FURNES TALKS OF BLACKMAIL.

SAYS HE FIRST HEARD OF SUIT FROM ABE HUMMEL.

And That His Wife Demanded \$100,000 to Settle the Action—Mrs. Furnes Says That the Suit Will Be Tried in Vermont—Husband Blames Berthelot.

Charles V. Furnes, the Acting Mayor, made a statement yesterday relative to the suit for divorce brought in Vermont by his wife, Eda Lyde Furnes. Mrs. Furnes declared that Abe Hummel, the lawyer, brought to him the first news of his wife's intention to sue, and that Hummel tried to get him to settle the case with money.

Mrs. Furnes says she refused to pay hummel money, and that Mrs. Furnes then demanded \$100,000, threatening a scandal unless it was paid.

Mr. Furnes not only announced his ability and intention to refute his wife's remarkable charges of misconduct and maltreatment, but declared that when he has proved his innocence he will send to jail the "perjurers and suborners of perjury."

An acquaintance of Mrs. Furnes said yesterday that she had been advised since her estrangement from Mr. Furnes by Paul Berthelot, a young Frenchman whom she met in Paris and who has been in this country nearly a year. He is a grandson of the late William H. Boers, once president of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is said to have a large allowance from France. It was said yesterday that he had left the city.

After his formal statement was issued Mr. Furnes was questioned as to the cause for his wife's bitterness toward him.

"I attribute it," he said, "to the man known about the studios in Carnegie Hall as 'Maurice.' He is a soul Berthelot. I did everything in my power to break up the acquaintance between him and my wife. He is at the bottom of it all."

Mr. Furnes is much disturbed about the affair and his grief is apparent to all who have seen him, but he seems determined to make a fight to the finish.

Mrs. Furnes made a statement, too. It was given out at the law office of Thomas M. Sullivan, the New York correspondent of Mr. Stickney, the Vermont lawyer, who is the attorney of record in the divorce proceedings. It was in Sullivan's office, says Mr. Furnes, that his wife made her demand for \$100,000. Sullivan was not at his office yesterday. It was said that he had been in the Adirondacks and at Lake George for several weeks and that he would be just where he is now. Mrs. Furnes dictated the statement to a clerk in Sullivan's office. It runs as follows:

"I returned to town to conclude the sale of my eighty-sixth street property, and the worst shock which I have ever received was the airing in public print of what undoubtedly by this time the public has presumed to believe a true account of my domestic unhappiness and the events subsequent thereto, and the martyrdom to which I have subjected my better half."

"It little behooves me, in my present nervous state, to make specific reply to each and every item of newspaper gossip which has in a misguided spirit of friendship been handed to me for my observation."

"I cannot believe, even though Mr. Furnes and I have disagreed in our domestic relations, that he for one could have been the cause of causing the publication of the scandalous items which have been forced upon me to read."

"I have been advised to make no reply, but after being importuned on my every turn by reporters and photographers, I feel it is simply my duty to say that my suit for absolute divorce in Vermont will be tried in the courts of New York city. If the evidence is contrary to what I have said, I ask my counsel from my attorneys, who are men of standing in Vermont. I am not, as is intimated, misguided by the machinations of any insignificant."

EDA LYDE FURNES.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11, 1905.

Mrs. Furnes left town yesterday morning after issuing her statement. At the Hotel Cumberland, where she had been staying, it is only known that her trunk had been checked to the West Shore Railroad station.

Mrs. Furnes's statement was given out at the City Hall yesterday afternoon after the acting Mayor had decided that it was time to make a public defense. It was as follows:

"The publication of the fact that my wife seeks a divorce has been expected by me for a long time. The first I heard of it was when Mr. A. H. Hummel sent me a request to call upon him in September last. I saw him, and he told me that my wife was about to sue me for an absolute divorce in the courts of Vermont. I warned him that such action by her was dangerous, that she had no cause, that I could and would meet any charge she chose to make and would punish to the best of my ability any one who should do me wrong in this most important matter. He told me that I was a public man, that a woman was the favorite of the public and the courts, and that I had better settle the matter with her amicably by paying her a satisfactory sum of money and arrange for the divorce."

"I told him that my wife had willfully deserted me, that she had not the slightest cause for divorce but insisted on living apart from me, that I was under no legal or moral obligation for her support, but that I would provide her with a proper income even if she persisted in violating her duties as my wife and in living apart from me without just cause. I made these conditions, however, that she should conduct herself as my wife should and should live under the protection of her mother (then living) and should abandon any steps she had taken for divorce and retract her false statements."

"I heard nothing until Nov. 28, when her lawyer, Mr. Sullivan, asked me to meet Mrs. Furnes at his office, which I did. Mrs. Furnes then demanded that \$100,000 should be paid to her at once or else she would create a great scandal. This I said was impossible for me to comply with."

"I offered to give her for her own the net rents of our former home, 530 West End avenue, at the corner of Eighty-sixth street, and in addition the sum of \$2,400 in monthly installments, with proper security for its payment, upon the conditions named before. She refused the offer. I later made another, and the best offer my means and ability would permit. This she also declined."

"On Dec. 23, 1904, while at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportion-

TRIED TO SHOOT A PRESIDENT.

Head of Argentina's Government Narrowly Misses Assassination.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 11.—President Manuel Quintana was driving toward his official residence to-day a man carrying a revolver ran toward his carriage. He was seized before he was able to fire and was locked up.

A crowd of friends and politicians called upon the President and congratulated him upon his escape.

TRAINS CRASH ON BRIDGE.

Accident on the New Haven Delays Traffic—Engineer and Fireman Hurt.

Rye, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Two fast freight trains met on a bridge just south of the Rye station on the New Haven Railroad this afternoon, and as the result six cars were smashed and the engineer and the fireman of one of the trains were injured.

New riders are being placed in the bridge and the four tracks converge into two at that point. One freight train was going west on one of the tracks when a way freight came running along in the same direction on the outside track and dashed into the center of the other freight where the tracks converge. For some reason the train got by a signalman and ran on the switch.

Engineer McInerney and Fireman Patrick Murphy of the way freight jumped. The engineer received bad cuts and had to be taken to a hospital. The fireman was also badly hurt. Attached to the way freight was a horse car containing three valuable trotters and several carriages belonging to George Lauder of Greenwich which were being shipped to his winter home at Pittsburgh. The horses were tossed about but escaped injury.

It was two hours before the tracks were cleared and in the meantime all the fast expresses and local trains were held up and hundreds of commuters were delayed.

PERRY TIFFANY WEDS AGAIN.

Bride Was Olive Welling Thompson of Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Through a formal marriage notice announcement was made to-day of the marriage of Miss Olive Welling Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hoffman Thompson of Orange, to Perry Tiffany of New York City and New York. The ceremony took place at the Presbyterian church at Succasunna, N. J., on Saturday, July 29. Only a few relatives were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. E. W. Stoddard, pastor of the church.

Mr. Tiffany is a wealthy New Yorker and several years ago secured a divorce from his wife. He is a son of Mrs. George Tiffany, prominent in New York society, and is own cousin to August, Perry and Oliver H. Belmont of New York. He is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and is a grandson of Commodore Perry and brother of the late Lieut. Tiffany of the Rough Riders.

Mrs. Thompson and her daughter have been at Ionia all summer. The bride is well known in this vicinity. Her family is old and she has been referred to as "a daughter, granddaughter and great granddaughter of the army." She is attractive and possesses much musical ability. Mr. Tiffany owns an estate in France near Paris, and later the couple will spend some time there.

Perry Tiffany's first wife was a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer, the sugar refiner. They were married in 1893, and Mrs. Tiffany obtained a divorce in May, 1902. Tiffany filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1900 showing that he owed over \$80,000. It was after this that he and his wife separated. Tiffany used to cut a swathe in New York society and in Newport. Once he was arrested for using his cane on a Tenderloin cabman, and again for a check transaction in a Broadway restaurant. The latter trouble was due only to his overdriving his account. He used to be well known in the uptown restaurant and theater district. He is about 37 years old.

WOMEN HURT BY RUNAWAY.

Two Injured in Smashup Opposite McGown's Pass Tavern in the Park.

A team of horses attached to a victoria driven by John Morris of 172 South Third street, Brooklyn, and occupied by William Schultz of 25 St. Mark's place and Carl Dietz of 162 Third avenue, Brooklyn, took flight at an automobile on the East 42nd street near Park at Ninth street last night. The horses were going north, and when they started to run they went at top speed.

Driver Morris could not hold them, and he yelled to the two men to come to his aid. They stood up and leaned over the driver's seat and clutched the reins with him. Their united strength did not decrease the speed of the runaways.

The victoria bumped several vehicles in its mad dash up the Drive, and had several narrow escapes from overturning. At 103d street, near McGown's Pass Tavern, a surrey with four persons in it was coming south. The horses crashed into the surrey, and both vehicles were upset.

Morris and the two men with him were dumped out, and the four occupants of the surrey were spilled in the roadway. There was a mixup of the horses, and the cries of the people who had been in the vehicles aroused those who were in McGown's Pass Tavern. They ran out to do what they could.

Three women were picked up first. They had been in the surrey with Abraham Kaufman of 717 East 180th street, the owner and driver of it. The women were his wife and two of her friends, Mrs. Winks of 648 East 141st street and Mrs. Siegel of Port Chester.

At her husband's request Mrs. Kaufman was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital. Mrs. Siegel went to the Harlem Hospital. Both of them have fractured skulls. Mrs. Winks escaped with a few bruises.

Morris was held by the police for reckless driving.

FELL FROM HOTEL ROOF.

Stone Mason Killed in Front of Murray Hill Hotel Entrance.

George Costa, a stone mason of 148 Sullivan street, was rigging a scaffold to the roof of the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday afternoon when he slipped off the roof and fell to the street. He struck the landing near the main entrance of the hotel and was instantly killed.

His death caused excitement among the guests of the hotel who happened to be lounging in the lobby and the writing room at the time.

Instant upon having Burnett's Vanilla.—Ad.

TO TACKLE N. Y. LIFE FIRST.

ARMSTRONG COMMITTEE LAYING OUT PLANS FOR WORK.

Hughes Cables His Acceptance and Will Be Back Next Week—Chairman to Urge Choate to Aid—Commissioners From Other States to Rest Until Oct. 1.

Chairman Armstrong of the legislative committee for investigating insurance conditions announced yesterday that he had received word from Charles E. Hughes that he would accept the retainer offered him by the committee. Mr. Hughes cabled from Munich, Germany, that he intended to sail for home as soon as possible. He will probably arrive the latter part of next week.

It is believed that the New York Life will be the first company examined, but no important steps will be taken in the investigation until Mr. Hughes is on the ground, although the committee will lay plans under the guidance of James McKee, chairman of the committee, met with Mr. McKee yesterday in his office, at 40 Wall street, and had a general talk regarding the scope of the investigation. This is something that the members of the committee have been a little hazy on. Mr. McKee gave it as his opinion that there was practically no limit to the inquiry. The purpose of the investigation, he pointed out, was solely to obtain information which would enable the Legislature to pass laws that would correct some of the present conditions in the life insurance system, and everything which had a bearing on it was a proper subject for examination.

Mr. McKee said after the committee had left his office that absolutely no limitation had been placed upon him by the committee.

"It should be remembered, however," said Mr. McKee, "that a legislative committee is not a Grand Jury and that its purpose is not to bring individual wrongdoers to justice, though the results of the coming investigation might be used by the proper officers for such an end. The purpose of all legislative inquiry is to find a basis for new legislation."

Chairman Armstrong said that he was not able to announce yet that Joseph H. Choate had accepted a retainer as advisory counsel, but that he was hopeful. Other members of the committee gave it as their opinion that Mr. Choate will accept. The former Ambassador in St. Petersburg is at present, Chairman Armstrong has been chosen by his colleagues to devote his time to obtaining Mr. Choate's consent.

All the out of town members of the committee left the city last night. They will not return until the early part of next week. The six outside insurance commissioners who came to town Thursday declaring that they were going to start an investigation of New York Life, also left town last night after having visited one company, the New York Life. President McCall of that company, it was said yesterday, invited the commissioners to call upon him and asked that his institution be the first to be examined. Here is a statement which the commissioners issued after their talk with President McCall:

"At a conference between the commissioners of Tennessee, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska and Indiana and President McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, held at Mr. McCall's invitation, Mr. McCall stated that the company would welcome a full and complete examination of its affairs and hoped that if the interstate examinations of life insurance companies were to be made the New York Life would be the first to be examined. This was agreed to."

"As it was the desire of the commissioners and the company to avoid conflict with the New York legislative committee it was decided that the examination should begin Oct. 1. It was assumed that the New York legislative committee will have completed its inquiry into the affairs of the New York Life by that time."

The commissioners supplemented the above by explaining that the clerks of the New York Life company were engaged at present in preparing data that will be needed before the legislative committee and it was considered better to wait until the company was perfectly free to devote all of its attention to the commissioners.

The same argument applied, the commissioners said, to the Equitable and Mutual, as State Superintendent Hendrick's men are at work in both those institutions. The postponement of the examination did not mean, the commissioners said, that none of the other companies would be examined. They will all, it was said, be looked into after Oct. 1.

The statement made by the commissioners that the State investigators would probably be through with the New York Life by Oct. 1 led to the belief that the legislative committee would begin with that company. The commissioners called on Mr. McKee in regard to this point and requested that the legislative committee make a special effort to finish with that company by Oct. 1.

BELCHER ON WAY TO CHINA.

New Yorker Meets Paterson's Mayor in California Going Further West.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 11.—A postal card received to-day by Harry Gold, a cigar dealer of 103 West 11th street, this city, from William Darling of Stockton, Cal., may be the means of locating William H. Belcher, Paterson's fugitive Mayor. Darling wrote that he had met Belcher on the street and accused him, and that Belcher had said he was on his way to China. Darling is a traveling salesman for a New York house. The tone of his postal indicates that he did not know of the Mayor's defections. He was mailed at Stockton five days after Belcher's disappearance.

The missing Mayor has a brother at Eureka, Cal., and unless he stole some of the California brother's money, as he did that of his brother at Kingston, N. Y., his appearance in the Far West is easily accounted for. If his intention to visit China is carried out, he is practically lost to the law for no extradition treaty exists between the two countries.

President of the Board of Aldermen David Young formally assumed the office of Mayor this morning. Mr. Young has been in the city for four years. He is a small silk business. He came to this country from Scotland twenty-six years ago. He has served in the Board of Aldermen and the Second ward for four years.

Daniel L. Campbell, a lawyer whom Belcher fled, was to-day appointed receiver for Belcher's estate.

MENTED PRAISE FOR

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

"In service, equipment, smoothness of running and in dining car service 'The Pennsylvania Special' has no equal in the world." is the opinion of an experienced traveler. "The Pennsylvania Special" is a rock-solid train from New York to Chicago and back. "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run every day in 15 hours.—Ad.

ROCKEFELLER IN AUTO SMASH.

William D.'s Machine Hits a Tree in France and Is Wrecked.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—While William D. Rockefeller, was automobiling at Airaines, Department of Somme, his car ran into a tree and tumbled down an embankment.

Mr. Rockefeller was not hurt, but the automobile was smashed.

SHONT'S YACHT LOST?

Marguadora Has Not Been Heard Of in More Than a Week.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 11.—Fears are entertained here for the safety of Theodore P. Shonts's handsome yacht Marguadora, which left here more than a week ago for Greenwich, Conn. The Marguadora is a large naphtha yacht and has a capacity of about 500 gallons of naphtha. This would require her putting into ports on the way for supplies.

According to reckoning, the vessel should have reached one of the Atlantic ports several days ago. Arrangements had been made for the master to report to persons in this city upon arrival at Pensacola, where he was expected to add another engineer to the crew. When last heard from the Marguadora passed over Mobile bar in a howling sea.

NEW YORK WOMAN DEAD AT HOTEL.

Mrs. Hollander Had Complained That Other Guests Ostracized Her.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Mrs. J. R. Hollander, a guest for the last five weeks at Columbia Hall, Lebanon Springs, died there yesterday. A report that she had committed suicide was denied at the hotel, where all other information was refused save that she was found dead in bed. She was stopping at the hotel with her two children and a maid.

For a few days she seemed to have an attack of melancholia, and had told her maid that she thought some of the other women guests were ostracizing her.

Mrs. Hollander was 38 years old. Her husband is in the wholesale hosiery trade in New York, where they live in Eighty-seventh street.

PICKPOCKET GETS \$1,400 CASH.

Takes Edward H. Butler's Wallet and Gets Away With \$1,400.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—Edward H. Butler, owner of the Buffalo Evening News, returning from Chautauque to-night, was caught in the crush at the Erie station. He had a wallet in his pocket containing \$1,400 in bills and \$400 in checks. He felt a hand tug at the wallet and whirled around and grabbed the thief.

Just then a stranger tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"Buy, friend, the brakenman there wants you. He has found something of yours."

Butler turned, letting go the bird in hand. The brakenman was much surprised and when Butler returned to get his prey he found both thief and stall had vanished.

SHOW OUR GOODS TO THE WORLD.

Floating Exposition of American Products to Visit Principal Ports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A floating exposition on a steamer, to make a 6,000 mile trip around the world, visiting the principal ports and exhibiting American products, is to be launched by the Export Shipping Company of New York, according to a report it has made to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The idea was first suggested in a magazine article written by an officer of the Department.

MARBLE WHISKERS TOO LONG.

Wright Will Have 'Em Trimmed to Fit His Monument.

PUTNAM, Conn., Aug. 11.—Phineas Gardner Wright, a rich resident of this town, who is building a monument to himself in the Grove street cemetery, had a dream a few nights ago that the whiskers on certain advantages which she deems of estimable value. The first is that national pride is at last aroused and the country reconciled to war, if not enthusiastic in its prosecution.

The remarkable change in all classes of orthodox Russian opinion is not difficult to understand. The war was universally unpopular and the national pride was not touched until after the battle of Mukden. Peace ought to have been made after the fall of Port Arthur, especially in view of the Japanese resistance, because the country believed the war was useless and national prestige was not really affected. The battle of Mukden, however, brought stories of Russian rout and panic, which, followed by the destruction of the fleet, were regarded as a serious national disgrace.

Then Russia began to arouse herself. Peace talk has diminished steadily from that day to this. Russian honor was at stake, and the only question was how to control the internal agitation while the empire rose to the task of vindicating its military prestige.

Then came President Roosevelt's invitation, and Russia seized it as a God sent opportunity. She was confident that Japan's terms would be severe, and she knew the country would resent them. Therefore she sent Mr. Witte, whose real task was to win American sympathy.

Discussion of the Japanese proposals as they become known will solidify the nation for war as nothing else could have done. For this Russia thanks President Roosevelt with genuine gratitude.

Another advantage of great importance that Russia has gained is this: Other military blows are probably in store for her. She will lose Vladivostok, and probably will again be defeated in Manchuria. She will then arise to the situation, when but for the invitation of President Roosevelt and the meeting at Portsmouth foreign mediation would have been offered and Russia put in an embarrassing position. This complication is now eliminated. Russia now plans to begin her real campaign to exhaust the enemy.

FATHER MORAN FOUND DEAD.

Well Known Brooklyn Priest Succumbs to Effects of Heat.

Father Michael J. Moran, member of Bishop McDonnell's council, and one of the most prominent priests in the Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, was found dead in his room at the rectory of the Church of the Nativity, last night at half past 6 o'clock.

Death was due to apoplexy. For the last few days Father Moran suffered extremely from the heat and complained that it made him ill and weak. Yesterday afternoon, after luncheon, he went to his room, saying he was not well and that he would rest a few hours.

At tea time the curates wondered why he did not appear, and Father Donlin sent a servant to inquire. She got no answer to her knock at the door, and when Father Donlin went upstairs he found Father Moran lying dead.

He was born sixty-three years ago at Westmeath, Ireland, and came here just before the civil war. He got his education at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and at Niagara University. He was graduated in 1885 and was ordained priest by the late Bishop John Loughlin. Bishop Dougherty assigned him to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, Brooklyn. His next church was Holy Cross in Flatbush.

In 1871 Father Moran organized the parish of the Nativity. Largely by his own efforts a fine church at Classon avenue and Madison street was built. A rectory was added and then came the Nativity Institute and the academy of the day school. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Bishop McDonnell will have charge of the service.

The Cedre Reported.

Marconi wireless reported the steamship Cedre, westbound, ninety miles east of the Nantucket lightship at 8:15 o'clock last night. She sailed from Queenstown on Aug. 6.

THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO WHEELING.

Via the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving August 14, leave New York 5:30 P. M.—Ad.

RUSSIA HAS NO HOPE OF PEACE.

Japan's Terms for Ending War Considered Much Too Severe.

CZAR'S SIGNIFICANT ACT.

Proposes Toast to the Army After Hearing From Portsmouth.

Makes Trip From Peterhof to Big Army Post and Has Luncheon With Officers of the Imperial Guard—Russian Pride More Aroused Than at Any Time During War—Belief in Ultimate Victory of Russian Arms Spreads—Czar May Take Advantage of This Change.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Although no official announcement has yet been made it is everywhere accepted as a foregone conclusion that Russia will reject the Japanese terms and break off the negotiations. As for the terms themselves, there is only one opinion, and that is that they are severe and drastic beyond the point that any self-respecting Power could accept or consider.

Nobody, indeed, believes that Japan herself imagines that Russia will accept them. It is therefore assumed that Japan consented to the conference in full knowledge of its futility. The question naturally asked by Mr. Witte before his departure and by all Russia to-day is why did not Japan outline the nature of her demands before going through all the formalities of sending envoys to ascertain if an agreement were possible?

CZAR TURNS TO HIS ARMY.

Mr. Witte's despatch reporting the proposals was not translated from the code and placed before the Czar at Peterhof until nearly midnight. It is not known how the terms were received by his Majesty, but what he did was most extraordinary. Ordering a carriage and escorts, he drove during the darkest hours of the night to Krasnoe-Selo, the great military camp, two hours distant from Peterhof. The only other occasion on which he has left Peterhof was to meet the Kaiser.

To-night the object of his sudden visit to Krasnoe-Selo was explained, and it is abundantly significant. His reply to Japan's demands is a demonstration of his personal allegiance to the army.

He invited all the officers of the Imperial Guard to luncheon to-day. He sat at the head of the table in the barracks, and at the close of the meal he proposed a silent toast to the Imperial Guard. Every man understood the significance of the act without a word being spoken. They stood up and drank in impressive silence. This is the first time since the war began that the Czar has fraternized with his officers.

The Czarina and the Dowager Empress accompanied the Czar to Krasnoe-Selo. They drove back to Peterhof at 6 o'clock.

AROUSING RUSSIAN PRIDE.

Although she rejects Japan's terms and the peace conference is apparently doomed to end in a fiasco, Russia will gain from it certain advantages which she deems of estimable value. The first is that national pride is at last aroused and the country reconciled to war, if not enthusiastic in its prosecution.

The remarkable change in all classes of orthodox Russian opinion is not difficult to understand. The war was universally unpopular and the national pride was not touched until after the battle of Mukden. Peace ought to have been made after the fall of Port Arthur, especially in view of the Japanese resistance, because the country believed the war was useless and national prestige was not really affected. The battle of Mukden, however, brought stories of Russian rout and panic, which, followed by the destruction of the fleet, were regarded as a serious national disgrace.

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The Russians themselves admit that no

peace made now could be permanent. Japan therefore is quite justified in naming terms which Russia is unable even to consider. One may go even further and say the Czar could not accept even far more moderate terms at the present moment.

The Commander in Chief and practically the whole army in the field have been imploring him for weeks to give them an opportunity to redeem the national honor. To sign a peace in such circumstances would cost the Romanoff dynasty its throne.

NO THOUGHT OF PEACE.

It is noted that Japan's demand for the surrender of the interned warships and a limitation of the Russian forces in the Far East excite even greater resentment than the claims for an indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin.

There is no indication yet of what the official action will be, but a high functionary said to THE SUN correspondent: "Now we shall have combat à l'outrance [war to the death], and the country will be united on this point."

The newspapers express resentment at the failure of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to present their formal credentials at the first meeting, interpreting this action as an international slight in response to Witte's reported declaration in advance of the conference that Russia would not grant an indemnity or a cession of territory.

The publication of the scheme for a national assembly is probably delayed for a fortnight.

The Minister of Finance, M. Kokotoff, received THE SUN correspondent to-day and said, with reference to Japan's terms:

"I am neither surprised nor depressed. When I have been asked about the possibility of an early peace, as a result of this conference, I have always replied that I believed that Japan would put forward very hard terms, which Russia, as a great country, could not accept. I am unable to say whether the proposals are in the form of an ultimatum or whether they are an essay aiming to discover what is obtainable. But if they are Japan's final word, then I expect the conference to terminate very shortly in a rupture."

There is the same authority for stating that Witte is definitely authorized not to reimburse Japan's war outlay.

THINK JAP TERMS NOT HARSH.

London Newspapers Generally Commend Position Taken by England's Ally.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The newspapers here accept the reports of the Japanese demands with reservation owing to their lack of official indorsement, although they regard the reported conditions as being near the mark.

The terms are generally regarded as justifiable, if accurately given. Some papers consider that they are moderate. The Standard thinks they are undoubtedly severe, but neither harsh nor exorbitant.

The Morning Post thinks that Russia's alleged refusal of the demands is discounted by the fact that Mr. Witte has not personally rejected the terms, and regarding the objection to an indemnity and the cession of territory, it declares that both claims are reasonable and legitimate.

The Telegraph scouts certain foreign suggestions that Great Britain ought to influence Japan to moderate her demands. It says the British have every confidence in the moderation of the Japanese. They have not shown a vindictive spirit, but are determined not to patch up a hollow treaty which would sow the seeds of another calamitous war.

The Daily News remarks upon the astonishing directness of Japan's diplomacy, which is even speedier than America's. "She has," the paper says, "learned all the canons of the new diplomacy without its bombast and publicity."

The Daily Mail says the terms are reasonable and moderate. It is of the opinion that Japan may be anxious to forego fishing rights and the limitation of the Russian navy in the Far East.

KING